

AGAIN THEY PLEDGED THEIR UNDYING DEVOTION

Insanity Will
Be Defence of
Mrs. De SaullesAttorney Confers With
Woman in Mineola Jail
to Map Out CasePrisoner Collapses
After Telling StoryBreakdown Only Tempo-
rary, and Calm Re-
turns to Her Aid(Staff Correspondent)
MINEOLA, Long Island, Aug. 4.—At a conference with her lawyer, Henry A. Uterhart, in the woman's section of the Nassau County jail here to-day Mrs. Blanca De Saulles turned the first legal ground in preparation to defend herself for the murder of John L. De Saulles, her divorced husband; Friday night.

Mr. Uterhart indicated that the defence would be temporary emotional insanity when the heiress niece of a former President of Chile, is placed on trial for murder in Mineola, probably in October.

Mrs. De Saulles to-day told her lawyer that she went to her former husband's country home, on Hempstead Plain, near Westbury, to reclaim her four-and-a-half-year-old son, Jack, because she feared trickery when the boy had not been returned to her by 8 o'clock Friday night. That was the hour, Mr. Uterhart asserts, Mrs. De Saulles claims the boy was to be restored to her.

"Loaned" Son to Father

By an understanding with the father, Mrs. De Saulles asserts, she was to have possession of Jack at her home in Roslyn until August 8, but on Friday she "loaned" him to Mr. De Saulles for the evening on the plea that the boy's grandfather and aunt had come to see him, but with the strict stipulation that he would be returned by 8 o'clock.

By the terms of an earlier agreement, reached after Mrs. De Saulles divorced the former Yale athlete last winter, the child was to spend June with his father, July with his mother, and August with his father again. But, Mr. Uterhart said, Mrs. De Saulles did not get the boy until July 8 and, to have a full month with him, had arranged with Mr. De Saulles to keep him at Roslyn until August 8.

When Jack was not returned at the appointed hour Friday night, Mr. Uterhart says, the mother began to suspect breach of faith. A frantic plea over the telephone for the father to return the boy until August 8 is said to have been met with refusal—but this the lawyer would not discuss.

Refusal Derailed Her Mind

At any rate, Mr. Uterhart says, the distraught bred by Mrs. De Saulles' failure to get the boy back when she expected proved the culminating straw which broke the proud Latin mother's spirit and temporarily derailed her mind. Seizing a revolver, she called a public taxicab and was driven to the De Saulles home, where the tragedy occurred at about 9:30.

Mrs. De Saulles collapsed in her cell shortly after her interview with Mr. Uterhart and Dr. Guy H. Cloghoun, the jail physician, was summoned. He administered restoratives which brought the prisoner around and to-night she ate the dinner which was brought to her and was reported to have regained the imperturbable calm which she displayed during and immediately after the shooting.

She denied herself to all callers, and included in those who were turned away from the jail were two fashionably dressed Chilean men who did not leave their names.

Maid Released on Bail

Susanna Montau, Mrs. De Saulles' maid, who accompanied her in the taxicab to the De Saulles home and who, it is expected, will be an important witness at the trial, was released late in the day in \$1,000 bonds furnished by Mrs. De Saulles' lawyer. She was held as a material witness. She was spirited away in an automobile said to have been engaged by the attorney and Mrs. De Saulles' lawyer could not be learned. The De Saulles home was picked during the day by guards, who kept the curious throng at a distance. Sheriff Phineas Seaman and Constable Leonard Thorne, of Hempstead, called and got the family's version of the tragedy. No others were admitted to the estate. Charles Pettinus gave an account of the shooting to newspaper men, and as he was questioned consisted members of the family before replying. His story tallies in almost every detail with the account given the officers.

Tells Story of Shooting

Mrs. Caroline Degener, the dead Mrs. De Saulles' sister, Mrs. De Saulles' father, from South Bethlehem, Penn., and Marshall Ward, a friend, were present. Dinner was over and the company were in the living room, in the front of the house. Major De Saulles was lying on a couch and John De Saulles was standing at the foot of the couch, and the boy was playing on the floor close to his feet. Mrs. Degener left the room and went to the second floor. As she started down again she saw Mrs. De Saulles coming in the front door. She greeted her in friendly fashion, but Mrs. De Saulles went on into the living room without giving notice.

Mrs. De Saulles entered her former husband's room with her: "Good evening, Blanca." She replied in almost the same manner, using her husband's short name of

Continued on Page 9

Slackers Will Face Death Penalty
As Deserters, Says General CrowderMen Who Fail to Appear for Examination When Called For Will Be Hunted
Out by U. S. Authorities and Subjected to Court Martial as Deserters in Time
of War—Only Pardon Can Save Them From Dire Punishment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Registered men who resist the selective draft law face military court martial for desertion and the possibility of execution for desertion in time of war. The whole military and civil power of the Federal government and the civil power of the states, cities or counties will be employed to bring them to book.

This was announced in a formal statement to-night by Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, in response to reports from North Carolina, Georgia and Oklahoma of anti-draft disturbances. As yet the power of the Federal government has not been invoked by the Governors of the three states nor by the agents of the Department of Justice. The only official notice received in Washington of the disturbances was a telegram from the Governor of North Carolina, saying that the registered men of two townships in that state might refuse in a body to comply with the summons for examination.

No official word came from Oklahoma, where the most serious situation prevails. It was believed the Governor, both in his official state capacity and as the direct agent of the President in the execution of the draft law, is conducting an order can be restored without military aid. There will be no hesitation, however, in employing Federal troops if they are needed.

The alleged activities of Thomas E. Watson, of Thomaston, Ga., are under close scrutiny of the Department of Justice, where officials are seeking to determine whether they can bring proceedings against him because of recent statements urging resistance to the draft in his magazine.

Copies of the publication brought to the Attorney General's attention contain lists of contributions, varying between \$2 to \$100 from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Danville, Va., and numerous small towns in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Georgia to a fund to be devoted to testing the constitutionality of the draft law. The subscriptions, in a recent number of the publication, totaled approximately \$1,000.

General Crowder's statement says:

"Press reports and other advices received indicate that in one or two widely separated districts individuals, misinformed as to the purposes of the law and misguided as to its result, are threatening forcible resistance to the draft."

Nothing to Resist Now
"There is nothing to resist at this stage in the execution of the law. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive, have been enrolled for military service. A preliminary call has gone forth to such persons, but the immediate object of this call is merely to provide an opportunity for such persons, or for some one else in respect of them, to present to the government reasons why they should not be finally ordered to report for military duty."

If such persons do not appear and present these reasons, they have simply neglected to take advantage of an opportunity that was offered solely for their benefit. The failure of persons to take advantage of this opportunity does not interfere with the raising of the army and interests the government only as punishable crime of omission.

If they do not desire to make any such claims, or for any other reason

they fail to appear, their names are automatically posted as having been called and not exempted or discharged. Automatically also they are inducted into the military service and made subject to military law. Failure to appear merely hastens this automatic process.

Will Be Under Military Law

When the time allowed for making these claims has elapsed, these persons will be enrolled as in the military service. They will then be ordered to appear as soldiers. From this point on they will be under the swift and summary procedure of courts martial. Failure to report for military duty when ordered to do so constitutes desertion. Desertion in time of war is a capital offense.

Deserters may be apprehended by either civil or military authority, and after the mandate of the Federal government has gone forth, the whole strength of the military arm of the government is available to apprehend deserters, if it is necessary to use such force.

Demonstrations against local boards are simply futile strokes in the air. All the records necessary to hold such persons are already on file at state headquarters and at the national capital, and since local boards have no occasion to use any force in simply enforcing a beneficial opportunity to registered persons there is no field for resistance. If resistance is attempted later when the army seeks to apprehend deserters it will instantly encounter troops of the Federal government."

Names To Be Posted

In practice, under General Crowder's construction of the law, registered men who do not appear for examination will be posted to the district boards as selected for military service as soon as the five-day period allowed them to put in an application after they have been summoned has elapsed. Two days more will elapse after their names reach the district board to await appeal action by the individual. They will then be posted to the adjutant general of the state as selected to fill the quotas of their district.

Orders for the mobilization of the selected men will be given some time during the present month. If the resisters fail to obey that order he will be set down as absent without leave, and the machinery of the army will be set in motion to bring him in. In addition, all state and municipal police authorities and United States marshals will be used to apprehend him. When it is clear that he is willfully absenting himself with no intention of reporting to the army, a charge of desertion will be placed against him. From that time on any civil officer who arrests him will earn a reward of \$50.

If found guilty by court martial of desertion the individual may be sentenced to death, and only the President can save him from punishment.

Delusion, Crowder Believes

General Crowder believes that the resisters in Oklahoma and elsewhere are acting under a delusion, fostered probably by agitators, that they are conducting a political campaign against the draft, whereas the time for that passed when the registration was completed. The government takes no interest in their proceedings now unless they fail to report to their companies when called. There is no question in

volvement of civil court or local juries. Thirteen army officers will pass on the cases of the men when they are brought to book, and the armed strength of the nation is available to bring them to book.

As to those who are aiding or abetting the resisters the situation is different. While the government will make no effort to bring in men who do not obey the summons of the local selection boards or attempt to enforce their attendance in any way until they have passed out on file at state headquarters and at the national capital, it will use every energy to stamp out disorders designed to prevent the execution of the Federal laws. For this purpose the President has legal power to employ the army in any state without reference to the state authorities.

In practice, however, such a step would not be taken until the Governors asked for military forces to restore order. They would be furnished promptly by department commanders, without red tape or delay.

General Crowder also took action to-day to reduce the number of applications for exemption which news reports indicate are being filed. In a telegram to all Governors he directed that local boards be instructed to furnish to newspapers hereafter, from day to day, names of all registered men who apply for exemption, the grounds asserted to support such claim and the action taken by the board. In case of discharge for physical disqualification, this does not apply, as these are not cases where exemption is claimed, out are the result of rejection by a board.

The specific reason for rejection will not be published. General Crowder's telegram follows:

"The names of all registered men are on a list arranged in the order in which they will be called for military service. Wherever any registered person imposes upon a local board or improperly secures a certificate of exemption or discharge, he advances the time of call of all other uncalled persons on the list."

"For this reason every registered person and, to some extent, every person in the community is more or less directly interested in seeing that the true facts are brought to the attention of the government. For every local board a person has been designated who will receive information of such cases and take appeals to the district board or inform the local board."

"For this reason, the public is entitled to know the grounds upon which claim for exemption or discharge are being made by registered men."

"The local boards therefore should be instructed immediately to make available to the press from day to day the names of persons claiming exemption or discharge, the ground on which such claims are based, and in general, the number of cases that are being disposed of by the boards from day to day. This instruction does not apply, of course, to discharges on the ground of physical disqualification."

Officials believe the effect of this order will be to curb applications for exemption to a large extent.

Far from regarding the progress of the selection process as slow, General Crowder believes rapid strides are being made.

Other news of the draft on
Page 3.3,000,000 Men
Are Now Under
Arms for FranceFighting Force a Million
Greater Than at War's
BeginningNation Stronger,
Says M. TardieuHolds More Lines Than
British and Belgian
Troops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—"Severe was the ordeal; stronger is the national energy," says M. Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic in the United States, in a letter to Secretary of War Baker.

France's strength in men at the close of the third year of the war is about 3,000,000, a million more than were in the war zone at the beginning of the conflict, despite the awful carnage and destruction of life.

"I brought to your knowledge in a recent talk," says M. Tardieu in his letter written July 30, "the surprise I felt in reading so often in American newspapers some utterly inaccurate information regarding military conditions in Europe, and especially in the French army."

"In connection with our conversation I believe it would be of interest to present to you some figures which, better than any comments, will expose to you the reality; these figures will show you France as she is, vigorous and powerful, in spite of three years of suffering without precedent in history."

Maximum Figures of War

"The strength in men now present in the zone of the armies alone shows the maximum figure reached during the war."

"This figure exceeds by over 1,000,000 the number of men actually in the said zone at the beginning, and one must add to that figure the men in the zone of the interior and in the colonies."

"We are certain, with the resources of our metropolitan and colonial depots, to be able to maintain that number up to its present level for a long time to come."

"Our strength in men by reason of a better command and of better methods of instruction has shown since the beginning of the war constantly decreasing definitive casualties (killed, missing and those taken prisoners)."

The following figures substantiate this:

"Battles of Charleroi and Marne, 5.41 per cent casualties (in proportion to the total mobilized strength)."

"First six months of 1915, 2.39 per cent of mobilized strength."

"Second six months of 1915, 1.68 per cent of mobilized strength."

"First six months of 1916, 1.47 per cent of mobilized strength."

"Second six months of 1916, 1.28 per cent of mobilized strength."

"For measuring the offensive and defensive quality of the troops whose numerical strength I have indicated above I can do nothing better than to quote some more figures."

"The Western front has an extension of 733 kilometres."

"Twenty-seven kilometres are held by the Belgians."

"One hundred and thirty-eight kilometres are held by the English."

Line Held by French

"Five hundred and seventy-four kilometres are held by the French."

"The French army holds more than two-thirds of the Western front—that is to say, of the front where the enemy has always directed its chief exertions."

"The German divisions in the line on the Western front were, in June, 1917, distributed as follows:

"Forty-two opposite to the English."

"Eighty-one opposite to the French."

"A German division holds an average front of 4 kilometres 700 metres; a French division an average front of 5 kilometres 500 metres—that is to say, one-sixth more."

"We were actually furnished with '75's' since the beginning of the war. The number of these guns was constantly increased; it is adequate to our needs."

"As for the heavy artillery, we had in August, 1914, 300 groups of 6, 000, mostly modern. During our present offensives we have on an average one heavy gun for twenty-six metres. If we sum up all the trench, field, heavy artillery, we have one gun for eight metres in the sector of attack."

"Our output in munitions was arranged in August, 1914, for 13,000 shots of '75's' a day. It is now arranged for 250,000 shots of '75's' and 100,000 shots of heavy guns. To be equal to this of heavy production, invaded France did not hesitate, in the midst of war, to create new industries and to bestow on military industries the best of its productive strength."

"France has expended since the beginning of the war the following sums:

1914\$1,508,000,000

19154,550,000,000

19166,528,000,000

19173,835,400,000

Total\$16,529,400,000

"She received from foreign countries from August 1, 1914, to January 1, 1917, \$1,000,000,000. During the same period she loaned to several Allied governments \$800,000,000."

"Now it is a question of striking the last blow to the adversary. You will help us. But, at the moment when the American soldiers are in France, it is proper to let them know that they will find, to receive them, a country which, to-day as well as during the last three years, bears the principal exertion of our dreadful foe; a country which maintains to the maximum of her power, without hesitation and without weakness, her strength, her means and her will."

Russia, in Despair, Begs Peace;
Allies Demand Restoration
First, Says Lloyd GeorgePremier in Speech Insists
That Earth Must Be
Made SafeFreedom for Small
Nations DemandedGerman Promises Branded
as Unworthy Foundation
to Build Future On

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The German government must learn to utter the word "restoration" before the Allies can give any countenance to a German plea for peace. This was the keynote of the speech made by Lloyd George at Queen's Hall.

Optimism breathed through the Premier's speech as well as a grim determination "to see it through."

No one in any of the belligerent countries, he asserted, had any idea "how near we are to the summit of our hope," which he described as the elimination of war from the tragedies of human life and the assurance that there would be no "next time" for prepared Germany.

"In connection with our conversation I believe it would be of interest to present to you some figures which, better than any comments, will expose to you the reality; these figures will show you France as she is, vigorous and powerful, in spite of three years of suffering without precedent in history."

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Two Peace Proposals
Submitted to House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Two proposals for peace conferences were submitted to the House to-day, one by Representative Meyer London, of New York, the Socialist member, and the other by Representative Stephens, of Mississippi.

The London resolution requests the President of the United States to call a conference of representatives of the legislative bodies of the Allied nations to reach a common understanding of the basic principles upon which a lasting peace may be established. He proposes that the conference shall be held in Washington, and would appropriate \$250,000 for the expenses of the conference.

The Stephens resolution, on the other hand, authorizes the President to suggest a world congress for the purpose of considering terms of peace, and proposes that the congress be held in a neutral capital. The President is authorized to appoint five delegates to represent the United States.

"With the exception of El Paso, more lies have been sent out of Zurich than any other place I know of," was the comment of Acting Secretary of State Polk to-day on the report that the Allies were negotiating or expected to negotiate with Austria for a separate peace.

Chancellor has said they would be satisfied with German soil. They talked glibly of peace, but stammered when they came to the word "restoration." Before we enter a peace conference they must learn to utter that word to begin with. Our gallant fellows are gradually going to cure the Kaiser of his stutter. "Restoration" is the first letter; then we will talk.

"War is a ghastly business, but it is not as grim as a bad peace. There is a horrible war, but a bad peace will go on and on, staggering from one war to another. The Prussian war lords have not yet abandoned their ambitions. They are only discussing the postscript of the realization of their ambitions."

"The next time the Prussian war lords mean to make sure. There must be no next time. Let us have done with it. Do not let us repeat this horrible war, but let us have a peace which will let us start on a new national liberty, whether for small or great nations, can never be challenged. The small nation must be as well protected and guarded as the big nation."

Russia's Collapse a Catastrophe

"On all the roads ever confronted the Russian collapse is rather a deep gully, and I am not sure that we have reached its darkest level. But across the valley I can see the ascent."

"We of this country cannot allow ourselves to be misled by the propaganda of the German war lords or make peace. The nation as a whole has made war sacrifices, pretty evenly divided among all classes, and the nation as a whole must make peace."

"The course the advance is taking is the British method of saving life, and it is the duty of the nation to stand behind the army, patient, strong and united. In this way we will win. The nation that turns back or falters before it reaches its purpose can never become a great people."

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Workmen's Council Issues
Proclamation That Re-
public Cannot Fight OnMilitary Situation
Is Becoming WorseKorniloff, Accepting Sur-
preme Command, De-
mands No Interference</